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CHINA'S MODEL PROVINCE SHANSI—NOT KWANGTUNG.

Recently, there have been two references in Reuter's messages to the prosecution of extensive reforms in Shansi, better known as "China's Model Province." The reports are encouraging, especially at this time of general gloom, and they direct attention to the remarkable administration which General Yen Hsi-shan, Military Governor, has exercised over the province ever since the beginning of the Republic. Shansi has a territory of 51,500 square miles and a population of 12,200,000 inhabitants. Just because Governor Yen has never left his jurisdiction during the last ten years and, more particularly, because he has kept himself as well as his province aloof from the maelstrom of politics, Shansi is undoubtedly today the best governed, happiest and most peaceful of all the provinces. And this makes the success of the Model Province all the more conspicuous.

According to Dr. Tsau's *China Awakening* (pp. 10-101), the candidates for official posts in this province are given a course in intensive training under the personal supervision of the Governor himself and then selected by a system of competitive examination. Governor Yen's endeavours are grouped under "Three Sources of Prosperity" and "Three Evils to be Removed." In the former are afforestation, sericulture and irrigation; in the latter opium-smoking, foot-binding and the queue. As a foreign eye-witness testified in 1918:

"Whatever of course, there is a considerable variation in the zeal with which local magistrates and village presidents push forward these reforms, one can at least say that a beginning has been made—and that the three great evils have been dealt with some mighty blows, such as even we who have been a long while in Shansi scarcely hoped to see coming from official sources."

One of the most notable reforms so far launched is along the line of popular education. The Governor wrote three books and distributed them broadcast throughout the province. The first is "What a Citizen Ought to Know," the second, "What village presidents and vice-presidents ought to know," and the third, "Laws and punishments." The first contains eight chapters as follows:—The citizen's virtue, the citizen's knowledge, the citizen's wealth, the family, society, the government, the world (that is, of human relationships), and explanation of accompanying maps. Said a foreign admirer:—

"I have given these books a somewhat careful examination, especially the first, and would say that, on the whole, the Governor has done an admirable piece of work. Although, of course, there are many evidences that his training and his point of view are those of the military man, Shansi is probably at present (1918) the best-governed and most peaceful province in China, and it is safe to say that it would remain permanently so if the people were faithfully to live up to the instructions their governor has given them."

From the testimony volunteered by other foreign observers, "since the cultivation of the poppy ceased in Shansi, business has prospered greatly, and values have increased, and the people are better clothed and better fed. The officials are energetic in looking after the welfare of the people, giving attention even to minor details." And in many a city the following sight is not unusual:—

"On one pillar of each shop front a space of 10 by 20 inches has been painted brown, and on this mottoes from the Governor's 'What a Citizen Ought to Know' have been written, and then the whole has been oiled over so as to make the writing permanent. Also on the front of almost every house a similar space has been plastered with white lime, and a similar use made, the writing being in black."

As early as March, 1918, four years ago, a missionary reported as follows:—

"Compulsory education is being introduced throughout the province, all boys over 7 and under 15 have been registered, and the parents will be fined if their boys do not attend school. Special half-day schools are also being opened for the very poor who cannot afford to keep their children at school all day. A beginning of this scheme is being made in the cities and larger towns, and it will be gradually extended to smaller villages, and where one village cannot support a school several villages will combine in the support of one. Later it is hoped to apply the scheme to the education of girls also."

It appears therefore that while the lack of adequate funds has held back the programme of universal compulsory education which the Ministry of Education had intended to carry out through the entire country, such is already enforced in the Model Province. Shansi accordingly can boast of the following educational statistics (see The Educational Directory and Year Book of China for 1920):—

University	1
Normal Schools	10
Commercial Schools	23
Middle Schools	18
Industrial Schools	37
Higher Primary Schools	300
Primary Schools	13,216
Girls' Schools	636
Mission Schools	96
Private Middle School	1
	14,548

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

INTERPORT LAWN BOWLS. HONGKONG DEFEAT HANKOW.

From the N.C. Daily News of September 9th:—

The first of the three interport matches was played yesterday on the green of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club when Hongkong met Hankow. There was a large crowd of spectators present, including many ladies, and the green was in fine condition. Hongkong proved far too strong for Hankow and won easily by 19 shots. Although the margin was large it must not be assumed that it was one-sided. There were several very fine heads which were fiercely contested.

Hankow won the toss and scored a single at the 1st, Hongkong replying with a brace and a one. By good combination play Hongkong scored six at the 4th, which apparently demoralized their opponents. They added another two at the 5th and led 11/1. The 6th end produced a couple for Hankow. Hongkong then scored 13/3 in favour of Hongkong at the 8th. Hankow got a three by good play, but allowed the Colony to score two at the 10th, Hankow replying with two singles making the score at the 12th 15/8. At the 13th Hongkong netted a four, while thereafter Hankow scored a two and three respectively, the 14th end being particularly noted for some splendid bowling by Gray, the Hankow skip, who drew two perfect woods when his opponents were lying two within six inches of the jack. The 15th saw the measuring tape brought out for the first time in the match.

Hongkong scored five at the 16th mainly through the splendid bowling of Gerrard and Wallace. After this Hongkong had it all their own way, securing eight at the next five ends to Hankow's nil.

The teams were:—

Hongkong—J. Ferguson (skip), R. Wallace, J. Russell and W. Gerrard.
Hankow—H. Gray (skip), E. Owen, W. J. Crooks and J. Rowland.

Appended is the score:—

HANKOW ENDS.	Score.	Total.	HONGKONG ENDS.	Score.	Total.
1	0	0	1	1	1
2	0	0	2	2	2
3	0	0	3	1	3
4	0	0	4	6	9
5	0	0	5	2	11
6	2	2	6	0	11
7	0	2	7	1	12
8	0	2	8	0	12
9	3	5	9	0	12
10	0	5	10	0	12
11	1	6	11	0	12
12	1	7	12	0	12
13	0	7	13	4	16
14	2	9	14	0	16
15	0	9	15	5	21
16	0	9	16	2	23
17	0	9	17	2	25
18	0	9	18	2	27
19	0	9	19	1	28
20	0	9	20	1	29
21	0	9	21	1	30
Total	13	13	Total	32	32

(Continued on next column.)

The beneficent administration of Governor Yen has attracted attention far and wide, and his success in promoting the cause of education has been more than once eulogised in the Presidential Mandates. The latest reforms which he has sponsored will receive no less respectful attention everywhere.

These reforms, we are told, are directed in order to educate the people of Shansi in the principles of local self-government, so that not only each village will be a "Model Village," but the traffic in noxious drugs and other evils will be successfully combated. According to this programme, "each village will establish its own Court, pass its own laws for self-government and have its own police to maintain order." The village chief will be elected by the people of the village and his duty will be "to protect honest people and get rid of malefactors." Commissioners are being sent to the different *hien* (districts) to find out:—(1) Whether or not order and justice obtain in the village; (2) What is the condition of the village from the point of view of civilization; (3) What constructive work requires to be carried out; (4) Whether or not the Chief of the village is capable of fulfilling his responsibilities.

Governor Yen himself is also touring the villages, accompanied by several hundred students. "Every day," Reuter's Agency reported, "the students go out on tours of investigation and make their reports to the Governor in the evening. The touring party is publishing a daily paper called 'Hsün Hsün,' or 'Village Conversation.' If a village is adjudged to be the best, then it will be given the title of 'The Model Village.' Finally, we are told, 'the students make speeches every day and distribute an enormous amount of instructive literature among the people. This scheme has captured the imagination of the people, and there is great enthusiasm for the Governor's plans.'"

The *Peking Daily News* adds:—Where there is a will, there is a way. Governor Yen is bound to succeed, assisted as he is by the students and the people. It seems that a safe, satisfactory method of solving one of China's fundamental problems is here held out to other provinces, and it is greatly to be hoped that many governors will be spurred on to emulate General Yen's example. In the meanwhile every patriot as well as good wisher of this country will wish the Model Governor and his assistants every success in their efforts.

INTERPORT AQUATIC CONTEST.

THE SECOND DAY'S EVENTS.

HONGKONG SUCCESSSES.

The following report is taken from the N.C. Daily News of the 9th inst:—

100 Yards Interport Championship—won by Johnstone, Hongkong.

880 Yards Interport Championship—won by Laing, Hongkong.

Long Plunge Interport Championship—won by McGregor, Shanghai.

Throwing Polo Ball Interport Championship—won by Busschaert, Hongkong.

The second night of the interport gala was even more successful than the first, inasmuch as the sprint championship over the 100 yards was one of the best ever witnessed in Shanghai, and the result at the finish was so much in doubt that a lot of adverse criticism was passed on the decision. It was really not the fault of the judge, but due to some measure to swimming six men in such a short race with the breadth of the bath what it is.

Anyhow, the verdict was not questioned as to the first place, which Johnstone won. Brodie was awarded second place and Lyon of Hongkong third. The time was nothing special, 62.3 seconds, being 2.13 secs. slower than Johnstone's time when he won this event last year in Hongkong.

As the 880 yards championship was placed just before the long plunge on the programme, separated only by the interval, it was decided to hold MacCabe (who won the local half-mile championship this year) for the long plunge, and enter J. B. Brown and H. H. Nash for Shanghai. Kobe only entered W. P. James.

Almost from the start Jack and Laing took the lead and James fell back, eventually retiring from the race. Brown and Nash stuck gamely to the competition, but the race for first place lay between the two Hongkong swimmers. Towards the end of the 17th length, with about nine lengths still to go, Laing began to draw away from Jack and won fairly comfortably in 3min. 17.4 secs. Both Hongkong swimmers finished over two lengths ahead of Brown who in turn was about the same distance ahead of Nash.

The Long Plunge was a great triumph for Shanghai, who obtained all three places, thus scoring the maximum of 6 points for this competition. J. H. McGregor with his wonderful plunge of 10min. 10in., which by the way he did twice during the evening, established a new interport record as well as a new record for Shanghai and for the Far East. Four Shanghai men went over 60 feet, but Hongkong's champion Souza was disappointing.

In the Throwing Polo Ball contest, Busschaert got first. Both the leading Shanghai exponents of this event were disappointing. Goldman, who won the local championship the week before last, two fine throws by striking the beams overhead and MacCabe in trying to avoid this misfortune threw rather too low, but managed to get second place for Shanghai. Johnstone of Hongkong proved a dark horse getting third place with a bowling throw.

The interport scoring card at the conclusion of Thursday night's show left Shanghai leading, by a score of 10 points to 8, not counting the game the local team played against Kobe, which netted the maximum of 7 points. Last night, however, Hongkong drew level, and including the two water polo matches both the rival ports now have 28 points, made up as follows:—

HONGKONG.

Points.

220 yards 1st and 2nd 4

100 yards breast stroke 1st and 3rd 4

100 yards 1st and 3rd 4

880 yards 1st and 2nd 3

water polo against Kobe 7

Throwing Polo Ball 1st and 3rd 4

Total 28

SHANGHAI.

Points.

220 yards, 2nd 2

100 yards breast stroke, 2nd 2

Team Race, 1st (won by 6 sec.) 6

Water polo against Kobe 7

100 yards, 2nd 1

880 yards, 3rd 6

Long Plunge, 1st, 2nd and 3rd 9

Throwing the Polo Ball, 2nd 2

Total 28

"A SAILOR-MADE MAN."

HAROLD LLOYD'S LATEST.

Art conceals art. That applies quite as much to film comedians as it does to eminent tragedians, or painters, or poets. It is the professional funny man's business to be funny, not to be obviously so. Harold Lloyd, whose four-reel comedy, "A Sailor-Made Man," drew a big audience to the Coronet yesterday, has evidently found this out for himself. He believes in being natural. He wears huge horn-rimmed spectacles (they are indeed as much an element of his personality as the bowler hat and baggy trousers are of Charlie Chaplin's), but then lots of Americans wear them. In this picture, one of his biggest and best—he joins the Navy because his father-in-law-to-be tells him that his high time he did something.

Anyone might join the Navy, too, but it is doubtful whether they would knock as much fun out of the old life on the ocean wave as Harold Lloyd provides in the four reels of "The Sailor-Made Man." His particular brand of humour has a boyish quality about it that appeals strongly. He was aboard his battleship for some time before the old hands knew what to make of this exuberant youngster with his facetiousness and his droll way of doing things, but he was firm friends with everyone before he left. And yesterday, to judge by the warm reception accorded the picture, he was firm friends with the audience before he left.

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Breadth moulded—11' 6".

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D. W. capacity on above draft—5 tons.

Speed—8½ knots.

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Length overall—29' 8/10".

Breadth—7' 5/10".

Draught (approximate)—13".

Engine—"Kelvin" Paraffin Motor.

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[1249]

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The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly. Advise.

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"While, of course, there is a considerable variation in the zeal with which local magistrates and village presidents push forward these reforms, one can at least say that a beginning has been made—and that the three great evils have been dealt with some mighty blows, such as even we who have been a long while in Shansi scarcely hoped to see coming from official sources."

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Industrial Schools	27
Higher Primary Schools	300
Primary Schools	13,215
Girls' Schools	885
Mission Schools	66
Private Middle School	1
Total	14,545

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

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Hankow.—H. Gray (skip), E. Owen, W. J. Crooks and J. Rowland.

Appended is the score:

HANKOW ENDS.		HONGKONG ENDS.	
Score.	Total.	Score.	Total.
1-1	1	0-0	0
2-0	2	2-0	2
3-0	3	1-0	1
4-0	4	6-0	6
5-0	5	2-0	11
6-2	8	0-0	11
7-0	7	1-0	12
8-0	8	0-0	12
9-3	12	0-0	13
10-0	10	0-0	15
11-1	12	0-0	15
12-1	13	0-0	19
13-0	13	0-0	19
14-2	16	0-0	19
15-3	18	0-0	24
16-0	16	5-0	29
17-0	17	2-0	31
18-0	18	2-0	33
20-0	20	1-0	34
21-0	21	1-0	35
Total	13	Total	52

(Continued on next column.)

The beneficent administration of Governor Yen has attracted attention far and wide, and his success in promoting the cause of education has been more than once eulogised in the Presidential Mandates. The latest reforms which he has sponsored will receive no less respectful attention everywhere.

These reforms, we are told, are directed in order to educate the people of Shansi in the principles of local self-government, so that not only each village will be a "Model Village" but the traffic in noxious drugs and other evils will be successfully combated. According to this programme "each village will establish its own Court, pass its own laws for self-government, and have its own police to maintain order." The village chief will be elected by the people of the village and his duty will be "to protect honest people and get rid of malefactors." Commissioners are being sent to the different *hans* (districts) to find out: (1) Whether or not order and justice obtain in the village; (2) What is the condition of the village from the point of view of civilization; (3) What constructive work requires to be carried out; (4) Whether or not the Chief of the village is capable of fulfilling his responsibilities.

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THE SECOND DAY'S EVENTS.

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Long Plunge Interport Championship—won by McGregor, Shanghai.

Throwing Polo Ball Interport Championship—won by Buschaert, Hongkong.

The second night of the interport gala was even more successful than the first, inasmuch as the sprint championship over the 100 yards was one of the best ever witnessed in Shanghai, and the result at the finish was so much in doubt that a lot of adverse criticism was passed on the decision. It was really not the fault of the judge, but due to some measure to swimming six men in such a short race with the breadth of the bath what it is. Anyhow, the verdict was not questioned as to the first place, which Johnstone won. Brodie was awarded second place and Lyon of Hongkong third. The time was nothing special, 62.5-seconds, being 2.15 secs. slower than Johnstone's time when he won this event last year in Hongkong.

As the 80 yards championship was placed just before the long plunge on the programme, separated only by the interval, it was decided only by the two contestants, J. H. Brown and H. H. Nash for Shanghai. Kobe only entered W. P. James.

Almost from the start Jack and Laing took the lead and James fell back, eventually retiring from the race. Brown and Nash stuck gamely to the competition, but the race for first place lay between the two Hongkong swimmers. Towards the end of the 17th length, with about nine lengths still to go, Laing began to draw away from Jack and won fairly comfortably in 13min. 17.4-seconds. Both Hongkong swimmers finished over two lengths ahead of Brown, who in turn was about the same distance ahead of Nash.

The Long Plunge was a great triumph for Shanghai, who obtained all three places, thus scoring the maximum of 6 points for this competition. J. H. McGregor with his wonderful plunge of 65ft. 10in., which by the way he did twice during the evening, established a new interport record as well as a new record for Shanghai and for the Far East. Four Shanghai men went over 60 feet, but Hongkong's champion Souza was disappointing.

In the Throwing the Polo Ball contest, Buschaert got first. Both the leading Shanghai exponents of this event were disappointing. Goldman, who won the local championship the week before last, was two lengths behind Jack and won fairly comfortably in 13min. 17.4-seconds. Both Hongkong swimmers finished over two lengths ahead of Brown, who in turn was about the same distance ahead of Nash.

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INTIMATIONS

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The Twin Screw Tunnel Stern
Motor Launch "ENRICA"
(Built of Steel).

Length overall—56' 0".
Breadth moulded—11' 6".
Depth moulded—3' 6".
Draught moulded—18" to 19".
D. W. capacity on above draft—3 tons.
Speed—8½ knots.
Engines—Twin set "Kelvin" Motors,
each 30 h.p.

Installed with Electric Light.

Price \$10,000 or near offer.

The Motorboat "KEIKUNG"
(Built of Steel).

Length overall—23.5/10'.
Breadth—7.5/10'.
Draught (approximate)—18".
Engine—"Kelvin" Paraffin Motor.

Price \$1,800 or near offer.

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[1249]

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly, and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 33, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—ADVT.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEAR EAST SITUATION.
FRANCE PREPARED TO JOIN
CONFERENCE.

PARIS, September 14th.

A semi-official statement says that Premier Poincaré is prepared to appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary to represent France, directly the terms of the proposed conference—concerned in reaching a (Greco-Turkish peace)—are settled between the different interested powers. In the meantime the Government is of opinion that the Turks must respect neutral zone. The statement reiterates that France remains faithful to the principle of freedom of the Straits, with the sole reservation that Turkey's legitimate aspirations shall be safeguarded.

KEMAL CONGRATULATED BY
TURKISH CABINET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 14th.

The Cabinet has decided to send a message of congratulation to the Nationalist leader, Kemal Pasha.

Kemal Pasha has issued an army order, appreciating the efforts of the troops to attain their first objective, namely, the Mediterranean and is convinced that they will be animated by the same spirit of sacrifice in the new task which will be assigned them.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR
CONSTANTINOPLE.

MALTA, September 14th.

The transport *Somali*, bound for India, was suddenly ordered here, where it was hurriedly disembarked. The troops, which will increase the British forces at Constantinople to six infantry battalions, a brigade of field artillery, and the Third Hussars. Other troops at Malta, including the 1st Gordons, are being held in readiness.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN SMYRNA.

ROME, September 14th.

A message from Smyrna states that a terrible fire has broken out. The Greek and Armenian quarters have been destroyed, and the fire is spreading to other areas. The inhabitants are panic-stricken. Italian ships in the port are endeavouring to embark the members of the Italian colony. The Italian Government is immediately despatching vessels with provisions and medical stores, and has also ordered the concentration of Italian warships at Smyrna in order to shelter Italian residents.

TURKS COMMENCE REPRISALS.

LONDON, September 14th.

Reuter learns that the Turks have commenced reprisals against the Armenians in Smyrna, but the extent is unknown.

A TYPICAL BOLSHEVIST NOTE.

A long Note addressed to the Allies has been received in London from Moscow dealing with the Turkish situation in which M. Chicherin declares that Russia will not be bound by any decision reached, makes certain reservations concerning the Near East settlement, expresses satisfaction at the Turkish victories, and that all the Russian people are on the side of Turkey, and offers to bring about an agreement.

FRENCH CABINET ARRIVES AT A
DECISION.

PARIS, September 14th.

It is announced that the Cabinet Council, presided over by M. Millerand, came to a unanimous agreement regarding the policy to be pursued with a view to the establishment of permanent peace in the Near East, but the exact measures decided upon have not been revealed.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MOVE-
MENTS.

LONDON, September 14th.

It is now stated that though Mr. Lloyd George is anxious to go to Geneva, the serious situation in the Near East may compel him to remain in London.

"THE STANDARD OF ISLAM."

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 14th. A message from Kabul states that the fall of Smyrna has caused great excitement. The Amir declared an official holiday, and telegraphed at length to Mustafa Kemal, whom he describes as "the standard of Islam."

GREECE WILL STAND FIRM.

LONDON, September 14th.

It is stated in Greek official quarters that Greece will insist upon the upholding to the fullest extent of her treaty rights in Thrace. It is added that the Greek Army is quite equal to its task and is strong enough to deal with any menace from Bulgaria or Turkey. It is declared that the whole of Greece is unanimously supporting the Government on the question of East Thrace.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY
MURDERED.BY DEMENTED MOHAMMEDAN
LANDLORD.

BOMBAY, September 14th.

Rev. Mr. Gates, seventy-seven years of age, who has been associated with the American Maratha Mission, at Sholapur, for forty-seven years, was murdered at Bijapur, to which town he had gone with the object of settling the differences between Indian mission workers, and a Mohammedan landlord. The latter, apparently mentally unbalanced, attacked and savagely cut Rev. Mr. Gates with a swordstick.

GERMANY'S OVERDUE
PAYMENTS.

PERIOD OF GRACE EXPIRES.

PARIS, September 14th.

An inspired statement has been published, pointing out that the period of Grace granted to Germany in respect of the payment of 100,000,000 gold marks, representing the sum due in August and September, expires to-night. It declares that Germany is able to meet the payment but if it is not fulfilled, Belgium, to whom the money is payable, will not fail to notify the Reparations Commission, who will then proclaim Germany's default and the Allies will have to concert necessary measures.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S.A. RAILWAY STRIKE
SETTLEMENT.

NO REDUCTION IN MEN'S WAGES.

CHICAGO, September 14th.

The railway strike settlement provides that the men shall return to work at the same wages and in the same positions as they held when they ceased work. The question of the relative standing of the old and new men will be referred to a board composed of equal numbers of the railway officials and members of the Union. The agreement provides that the railroads shall within a month find positions for strikers who have not committed acts of violence.

The list of railroads actually involved is not published, and it is believed that none has yet signed the pact. It is stated that the strike will be continued, by those railroads not signing, though it is hoped all companies will eventually come to an agreement. The men stand to lose approximately five million dollars yearly through the cut which became effective on the day of the strike and which was advanced as one reason for striking.

Preparations for ordering the men to return have begun. It is stated that upwards of fifty railroads are accepting the agreement, and others may adhere to it if they desire.

IRELAND RETURNS TO WAR.

BATTLES IN THE STREETS OF
DUBLIN.

LONDON, September 14th.

From midnight till early morning volleys of rifle and machine-gun fire as well as bursting grenades disturbed a wide area in Dublin. The National police at telephone exchange, Four Courts and hotels were the centres of incessant attacks lasting for half an hour. Armoured cars patrolling the central streets were targets for the snipers, and bombs were thrown.

Fire was opened on troops in the vicinity of Harcourt Street at six o'clock in the morning by men concealed in the shrubbery at St. Stephen's Green. The fire was returned and three civilians were wounded. A number of the assailants were captured.

NATIONALS RECAPTURE
KENMARE.

LONDON, September 14th.

Kenmare has been recaptured by reinforced National troops. Many irregulars were taken prisoner.

UTILISING GERMAN
CURRENCY.COMPANY FORMED UNDER
CANADIAN CHARTER.

NEW YORK, September 14th.

The William Schall Company announces the formation of the United European Investors, Ltd., under a Canadian charter to invest German marks held in the United States and Canada in German real estate, mortgages, securities, and commercial enterprises. Mr. Franklin Roosevelt is president of the company, which will sell its common shares at the rate of ten thousand marks per share, the total capitalisation of the common shares being of the value of six hundred million marks.

MONTREAL BANK MANAGER
ACQUITTED.

MONTREAL, September 14th.

Mr. Macarow, General Manager of the defunct Merchants' Bank, has been acquitted on a charge of signing a false return of the bank's condition.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA'S CRITICAL FINANCES.

DEADLOCK IN SHORT-TERM LOAN
NEGOTIATIONS.

PEKING, September 15th.

A hitch has occurred in the arrangements for the issue of the \$10,000,000 short-term loan.

It appears that the Chinese bankers, while approving of the terms of issue, wanted to stipulate that the proceeds be used primarily for repayment of obligations falling due to them. As this would have defeated the Government's purpose of providing funds to meet early administrative expenditure, the Government approached foreign banks, which replied by asking, whether China is entitled to pledge even the unencumbered portion of the Russian Boxer indemnity.

Up to the present the Government have not replied and the proposed loan is deadlocked.

CHINA'S PREMIER.

ISSUE STILL IN DOUBT.

SHANGHAI, September 14th.

The Bill nominating Tang Shao Yi as Premier has already been sent back to the Cabinet, and the nomination of Wang Chung Hui is expected soon.

CABINET RESIGNS.

FOLLOWING REJECTION OF TANG
SHAO YI'S NOMINATION.

PEKING, September 14th.

It is understood that, in accordance with usual procedure, following the rejection of Tang Shao Yi's nomination to the Premiership by Parliament, the Cabinet formally resigned en bloc this evening.

NEW CABINET SECRETARY.

PEKING, September 14th.

Wu-Pei Huang, Chief of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications, has been appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. He assumed the post this afternoon.

SALT GABELLE ACTING
INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

DROWNED IN CANADA.

PEKING, September 14th.

The British Legation was informed by telegram from London to-day of the death of Mr. W. P. Strickland, acting Inspector-General of the Salt Gabelle, by drowning while staying in Canada.

THE ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

MISUNDERSTANDING IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, September 14th.

A misunderstanding has arisen in Shanghai regarding the message from Reuter's Peking correspondent concerning the abolition of likin, owing to confusion between the Tariff Revision Conference, Reuter's Peking correspondent telegraphs that the Tariff Revision Conference recommending the abolition of likin is a body meeting in Peking, consisting of representatives of all the Ministries and Chinese Chambers of Commerce, which the Government has asked specially to go into the question whether the abolition of likin is feasible.

THE CHANGCHUN CONFERENCE.

NO RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT
YET.

CHANGCHUN, September 13th.

The Conference was resumed to-day. The Japanese reiterated that an agreement between Japan and the Far Eastern Republic on the basis of the Dairen draft agreement should first be discussed, but the Russians insisted on concluding a general trade agreement between Japan and All Russia. The delegates finally agreed to meet to-morrow to endeavour to effect a compromise.

COMPROMISE REACHED.

CHANGCHUN, September 14th.

A compromise was reached at Thursday's meeting. The Japanese and Russians agreed to discuss the general trade agreement, the scope of which is limited to Far Eastern questions only. They proceeded to formulate a preamble to the agreement.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF JAPANESE
TROOPS.

Views were also exchanged regarding arrangements for the consequent withdrawal of Japanese troops and it is understood that, as soon as the above agreement is effected, another trade agreement between Japan and Soviet Russia will be discussed.

POLISH REFUGEES'
PILGRIMAGE.

FIVE YEARS TO CROSS RUSSIA.

MARSEILLES, September 14th.

The M.M. steamer *Andre Lebon* has arrived here with 139 Polish refugees who took five years to cross European and Asiatic Russia on foot, eventually reaching Shanghai.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

HUNGARY WANTS TO JOIN.

GENEVA, September 14th.

The political sub-Commission of the League of Nations has decided to report favourably on the request by Hungary for admission to the League.

A RUMPUS AT UNIVERSITY
OF THE PHILIPPINES.A QUESTION OF "ACADEMIC FREEDOM"
OF CRITICISM.Professor Austin Craig, Head of the
Department of History in the University
of the Philippines, was ordered dismissed
from the service of the University effective
September 15th, 1922, he having been
found guilty of conduct prejudicial to the
interests of the University. The decision
of the Board of Regents was arrived at
following an extended investigation, the
cases having been discussed at five long
meetings of the Board in which professors
and others were called upon to testify.

The following statement was issued by Vice-Governor Gilmore (chairman of the Board of Regents) and President Benton shortly after the meeting of the Board was over:

"The Board of Regents, University of the Philippines, in session to-day, after extended investigations and hearing duly had, found Austin Craig, Professor and Head of the Department of History, guilty of conduct prejudicial to the interests of the University. Acting under authority granted by the Charter Law of the University, he was ordered dismissed from the service of the University effective September 15th, 1922."

The question of the generally accepted principle of academic freedom was in no wise involved in the action taken upon the case of Professor Craig. The Regents, while recognizing the principle of academic freedom now firmly established in the world of scholarship, felt constrained to recognize that there is a plain line of demarcation always to be drawn between commendable freedom which consists in fair comment and criticism of principles and policies and a reprehensible license to deal in half truths and personalities. It was the judgment of the Board that Professor Craig had fully departed from the fair limits of academic freedom and thereby was guilty of conduct which tended to bring the University and its authorities into disrepute and seriously to impair its efficiency.

A petition signed by Dean Jorge Bocobo of the college of law, Dean Francisco Benitez of the College of Education, Dean Maximo M. Kalaw of the College of Liberal Arts, and Dean Herman Reynolds of the College of Engineering together with about 48 professors of the University of the Philippines was read by the Board. The signers in a measure protested not so much on behalf of Professor Craig as in defense of academic freedom. The Board, however, decided that the charges filed against Professor Craig did not involve the question of the principle of academic freedom. The Board declared that there should be a line drawn between commendable freedom which consists in fair comment and criticism of principles and policies and a reprehensible license to deal in half truths and personalities.

"CARLISLE" BLUEJACKETS
REWARD FOR BRAVERY.

ECHO OF A SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

Able Seaman Sydney le Marinel, the
bluejacket from H.M.S. *Carlisle*, who
threw a bomb into the Huangpu during
the attempt to assassinate General Baron Tanaka, is
awarded a Meritorious Service Medal for the
deed, states the *Naval and Military
Recorder*.

The death-roll on that afternoon of tragedy might have been trebled had it not been for le Marinel's plucky deed. He did exactly the right thing at the right time, for, seeing the bomb, unexploded after it had been thrown, lying near him, le Marinel reached for a coolie's bamboo pole, and poked the bomb towards the water's edge. While it was actually hot to the touch—proving that it may not, after all, have been a "dud"—he picked it up and threw it several feet away in the water.

It was one of the most notable actions performed on that afternoon. It will be remembered that Mr. H. A. Thompson, in the thick of the firing, caught one of the Koreans, while Mr. Horace Gulick and several Chinese and Sikh policemen also courageously assisted in rounding them up, receiving slight wounds. Yet, in the aftermath of the incident, le Marinel's bravery was unnoticed until several days later, and then it was only after some persuasion that he would divulge his name. In recognition of what he had done, the Press, and members of clubs and honours were presented him with a gold watch and a sum of money, which were sent to Hongkong. —N.C. Daily News.

ENFORCING PROHIBITION.

SCHOONER SEIZED OFF U.S.
COAST.

NEW YORK, September 14th.

A two-masted schooner, alleged to be British-registered, was seized off Scotland Light and brought to port by a prohibition navy boat. A hundred cases of liquor, with \$68,000 (gold) was seized. The master declared that his ship was 23 miles off shore when stopped. He denied that he was engaged in boot-legging along the American shores.

REPARATIONS GUARANTEES.

GERMAN BANK GOVERNOR TO
VISIT ENGLAND.

BERLIN, September 14th.

It is reported that the Government is sending the Governor of the Reichsbank to negotiate with the Bank of England regarding guarantees for reparations Treasury Bills.

RICE TRADE OF THE WORLD.

AMERICA'S CHANGED POSITION.

In the August issue of its magazine,
Commerce Monthly, the National Bank of
Commerce in New York states that within
the last decade the Continental United
States has changed from an importer to an
exporter of rice. So rapid has been the
increase in the crop in the Louisiana,
Texas and Arkansas districts, and more re-
cently in California, that the net exports in
1921 were nearly 20 times those in 1915, the
first year of the changed position. Whereas
the average total exports before the war were
151,000,000 lbs., 86 p.c. of which went to
Porto Rico, the exports in 1921 were
803,000,000 lbs., of which 75 p.c. went to
foreign countries. The United States has
reason, therefore, for a newly awakened
interest in the international aspects of
the rice trade.

Although the American crop is over twice domestic requirements, the United States ranks only twelfth in the list of leading producers, India and China, one of which was probably the original home of rice, lead in its production, followed by Japan, with much smaller crops. Indo-China, Siam and Java and Madura.

Because it is rich in food value and is adapted to conditions under which other grains refuse to grow, rice forms the main article of food for millions living in the parts of Asia swept by the monsoon. In America and Europe, however, its chief use is to supplement the other grains and add variety to the diet, although it is a staple article of food in the West Indies, Mexico, Central America and Northern South America.

As threshed from the stalk rough rice otherwise known as paddy has a hard husk which is removed by a milling process, after which it is called "cargo" rice. This is cleaned to remove the outer layers of the edible grain producing white rice, with rice meal or bran as a by-product. The grain may be further treated to a polishing or glazing process to secure the appearance required, especially by the European and American trade, "polisher meal" being obtained as a by-product.

LEADING PRODUCERS.

The leading producers of rice are for the most part populous countries, which themselves consume great quantities. In pre-war years only three of these countries supplied export in any considerable amount: British India had net exports averaging about 5,100,000,000 lbs., Indo-China, 3,000,000,000 lbs., and Siam 1,900,000,000 lbs.

The world's rice trade is divided between the Far Eastern branch, requiring cheap rice for feeding the native population, and the western branch, calling for large quantities of medium grade rice and smaller quantities of high-grade rice. The Far Eastern branch is supplied very largely by Siam, "field" rice and the Indo-China rice, both poor, cheap varieties, and to a less extent by Rangoon (Burmah) rice. The Western branch takes mostly Rangoon and Siam "garden" rice, both medium qualities, and the special qualities of rice from Bengal (Pains rice), Java, Japan, the United States, Italy, and elsewhere. For this trade also highly milled and polished rice are produced in European mills.

Although the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Madras each raise more rice than Burmah, the latter province is easily first in per capita production. As a result its crop is of first importance in the export trade. Besides sending large quantities to other Indian provinces, Burmah furnished three quarters of the total average exports in the pre-war years.

Despite the large crops of rice in India, the average yield per acre is unusually low, being about one-half of that in Italy, Egypt, and Japan, and one-third of that in Spain. The yield is even less per acre than the average obtained under the methods of cultivation practised in the United States. In Burmah particularly cropping is continuous, and there are no rotations, which result in declining yields. Active steps are being taken, however, to improve both the quality and yield of the Indian crops. Up to a certain point increased production would be absorbed by increased local consumption, but beyond that point even a small percentage increase of the total would mean a big percentage increase in the exportable surplus.

INDIA'S SUPPLIES.

Germany was the principal customer for Indian rice, taking on the average 14 p.c. of the total pre-war exports. The Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, the United Kingdom and Belgium, were the other leading Western countries drawing supplies from India. In the Far East, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Java and Japan lead as importers of Indian rice. Of the restricted amount that India exported in 1921 Germany took 16 p.c., while Ceylon received 22 p.c.

Up to the end of 1921 Germany's post-war imports of rice both as regards the annual totals have been greatly reduced. Nevertheless, the imports from the United States rose to 8 p.c. of the total in 1920 and 10 p.c. in the eight months from May to December, 1921. In this connection, it may be significant that while Germany was acquiring an increasing interest in the rice-milling industry in the East up to the beginning of the war, it has now been eliminated from this field. In 1920, except for Porto Rico and Cuba, Germany was the largest buyer of American rice exports, while in 1921 it ranked second only to Porto Rico.

France the second largest European importer for home consumption, draws most of its supplies from French Indo-China, where a preferential export tax favours exports to France. The United Kingdom, which ranked third before the war, received shipments directly from

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SMUGGLING CHINESE OPIUM
INTO BURMA.

That in the very period when the Chinese envoy to the opium deliberations of the League of Nations was pressing for extreme measures to prevent the unauthorized export of Indian opium to China, the Government of the part of the Indian Empire bordering China should find the prevention of the smuggling of Chinese opium into their territory one of their most difficult problems is a little curious, says the *Times of India*. But it is a fact. The Burma Government report that the illicit import of opium from China and the Shan States is of serious dimensions and has recently increased. One single seizure by the Mandalay excise staff amounted to 36,500 tolas. China claims to be endeavouring to prevent the import of opium concurrently with her efforts to stop its cultivation in her own territory. Unfortunately for the strength of the argument there is the best of reasons to believe that cultivation in China proceeds without serious let or hindrance and even with the encouragement of the authorities, for the sake of revenue. But the efforts of the Burma Government to stamp out the trade, from internal as well as external sources is shown by the fact that they have a regular policy of annually cutting down local supplies and pursue it with such vigour that in the last official year for which reports are available the quantity of the drug issued to shops was 4,000 scores less than in the preceding year, when the amount was 5,612 in the year next before. These facts again prove that the Chinese in trying to force the League of Nations to co-operate or cajol India into totally prohibiting the cultivation of opium "haven't a leg to stand on."

SCHOOLBOY TYRANNY AT
NINGPO.HOW THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT WAS
ENDED.Mr. F. W. Carey, the Commissioner of
Customs at Ningpo, in his Report on the
trade of the port in 1921, says:—

From a business point of view, the event of chief importance during the year under review was the termination of the boycott against Japanese goods. Kept alive by the activity of the students, the boycott—began in May, 1919—lasted exactly two years, during which time Japanese goods of every kind disappeared entirely from our returns. The movement collapsed suddenly and unexpectedly. Towards the end of April modest quantities of Japanese sheetings and yarn were imported by a piece goods firm. This fact becoming known to the students, a party of them invaded the firm's premises intention seizing and destroying the obnoxious articles, in accordance with their usual practice. The importer, however, had taken the precaution of engaging a number of hefty bullies to protect his property, and in the fracas that ensued some of the students sustained broken heads. The affair created tremendous excitement locally, and feeling amongst the students ran high. But the whole of the mercantile community rallied to the support of the piece goods firm, threatening to close their shops and withhold payment of all taxes unless the authorities intervened in their favour and put an end to schoolboy tyranny. This united action had the desired effect. Special guards were told off to protect the shops interested, and the students were warned that any further interference on their part would lead to their immediate arrest and imprisonment. No further trouble occurred. Goods of Japanese origin are once again being freely exposed for sale.

Commenting on Germany's plea that she is unable to meet her reparation obligations, the French Press draw attention to the fact that in the German budget for 1921-22 no less than 10,200,000,000 marks are provided for railway construction, rolling stock, extension of telephones, and for river and canal improvements.

India and other Oriental exporting countries, and also large quantities indirectly through Germany and Netherlands. The British are making efforts, however, to encourage the direct trade between British India and the United Kingdom.

THE CUBAN MARKET.

Both Germany and the United Kingdom had a considerable re-export trade in rice before the war, Cuba being by far the leading customer in each case. Cuba, is moreover, one of the best markets for both domestic and re-exported rice from the United States.

The large increase in the American rice crops in recent years have been due to gains in the production of Louisiana, Arkansas and particularly of California, where the first commercial crop of 70,000 bushels, equivalent to about 2,000,000 lbs. of cleaned rice in 1912, rose to 9,800,000 bushels or 248,000,000 lbs. in 1919.

The rice grown in the United States may be divided into three broad groups, the long-grain rice, represented on a large commercial scale by the Honduras variety, the medium-grain or blue rose variety, of which it is estimated, forms about 60 p.c. of the crop, and the short grain rice, of which the varieties grown in this country are Japanese in origin.

California raises the short-grain varieties since the other two kinds, though very productive in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, do not grow well in California. The short-grain varieties are very hardy and produce large yields. On this account they are very popular among the farmers and because they break less in milling than the long-grain varieties they are also preferred by the millers. The general trade, however, shows a preference for long grain rice.

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TOMBSTONE EPIGRAMS.

The universality of tombstone epigrams has become proverbial, yet the old English epitaph was frequently truthful, even while observing the injunction to speak no evil of the dead. An inscription over the grave of a certain Mrs. Jones which Mr. Edmund Gosse has quoted, reads:—

Here lies Mary Jones, the wife of William Jones. Honour her memory for she was lenient when her husband was in liquor.

And in the churchyard of Newhaven, Sussex, Thomas Tipper, a local brewer, who died in 1788, is thus commemorated:—

Philosophy and History well he knew. Was versed in Physick and in Surgery too.

The best old stingo he both brewed and sold. Nor did one knavish act to get his gold. He played through life a varied comic part.

And knew immortal Hudibras by heart. Reader, in real truth, such was the man. Be wiser, better, laugh more if you can.

One of the most succinct of English epitaphs may be read just within the gateway of Shoreditch Churchyard:—

Doctor John Gardiner's last and best Bedroom.

It is a somewhat noisy bedroom, divided by an iron railing from the roar of London traffic, but the doctor sleeps soundly enough this hundred years. One takes him to have been a silent man: his religion, "the religion of all sensible men," which "sensible men never tell." His epitaph rings sounder than the surprising couplet which grins above the grave of John Gay, the poet, in Westminster Abbey:—

Life's a jest and all things show it. I thought so once and now I know it. Strange sentiment for the walls of that grey fane.

The non-committal attitude towards "the other side" is also expressed on a tombstone which still exists in good preservation in the graveyard adjoining Stirling Castle:—

Our life is but a winter's day. Some only breakfast and away. Others to dinner stay and are full fed. The longest-lived but snps and goes to bed.

Large is his debt who lingers out the day. Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

There is commendable brevity and regard for truth in an epitaph over a vault at Tetbury:—

"In a vault underneath, lie several of the Saunderses, date of this parish. Particulars the Last Day will disclose."

A quaint verse in Poling Churchyard, Sussex, commemorates Alice Wool-drigh:—

The world is a round thing. And full of crooked streets. Death is a market place. Where all men meet.

If life was a thing. That money could buy. The rich would live. And the poor would die.

And at Epsom, dated 1704, the man being aged 60:—

Here lyeth the carcass Of honest John Parkhurst. When here could dance or sing. But always was true to His Sovereign, Lord and King.

Charles the First. You smile, but turn to the "In Memoriam" columns of any popular paper and you may conclude that our great-grandfathers were as good judges of the fitting thing as their descendants.

The sententious wisdom of the age found expression in inscriptions carved over chimney-pieces as well as on tombstones. An example from a Scottish fireside, dated 1694, is typical of the time:—

As with the fire. So with thy God do stand. Keep not far off. Nor come thou too near hand.

Another old one reproduced in a modern house is as follows:—

As you sit by my fire yourself for to warm. Take heed that your tongue doth your neighbour no harm.

That advice is always up to date, and would adorn a silver-plated radiator no less than a stone chimney.

Operations in those early days were deemed worthy of commemoration on the tombstone, and often with good reason since they frequently caused the tombstone to be required. At Lindfield a stone for Richard Turner (died 1768) has this verse:—

Long was my pain, great was my grief. Surgeons I'd many, but no relief. I trust through Christ to raise, with the just.

My leg and thigh was buried first. It was a sturdy generation and took its operations, like its poetry, without chloroform.

In the churchyard at Kingsbridge (South Devon) there are at least two quaint epitaphs. One just outside the chancel door contains these lines:—

Here lie I at the chancel door. Here lie I because I'm poor. The farther in the more you pay. Here lie I as warm as they.

Not far away from this is a tombstone to the memory of a little girl on which is inscribed this epitaph:—

God takes the good. Too good on earth to stay. And leaves the bad. Too bad to take away.

Another from an old tombstone in the parish churchyard of West, Alvington (South Devon) is worth adding:—

This young man when in his sickness lay. Did for the Minister send that he might with him pray.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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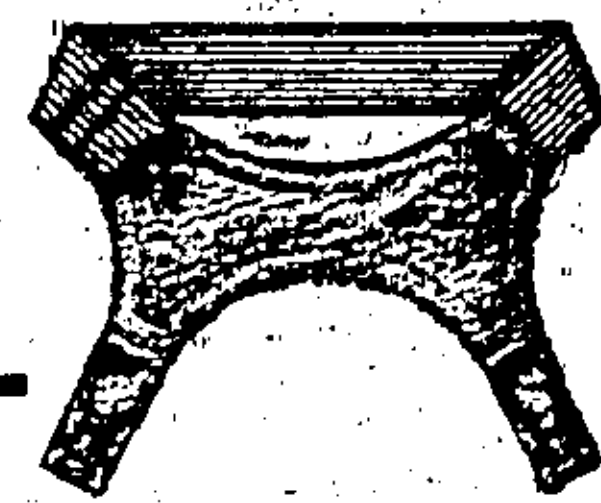
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But he would not attend. But when this young man buried was The Minister did then admit he should be carried into church. That he might money get. By this you see what man will do to get money if he can. Who did refuse to come and pray by the aforesaid young man. The Vicar of the day must have been of a forgiving nature or endowed with a keen sense of humour to have permitted the erection of this tombstone.

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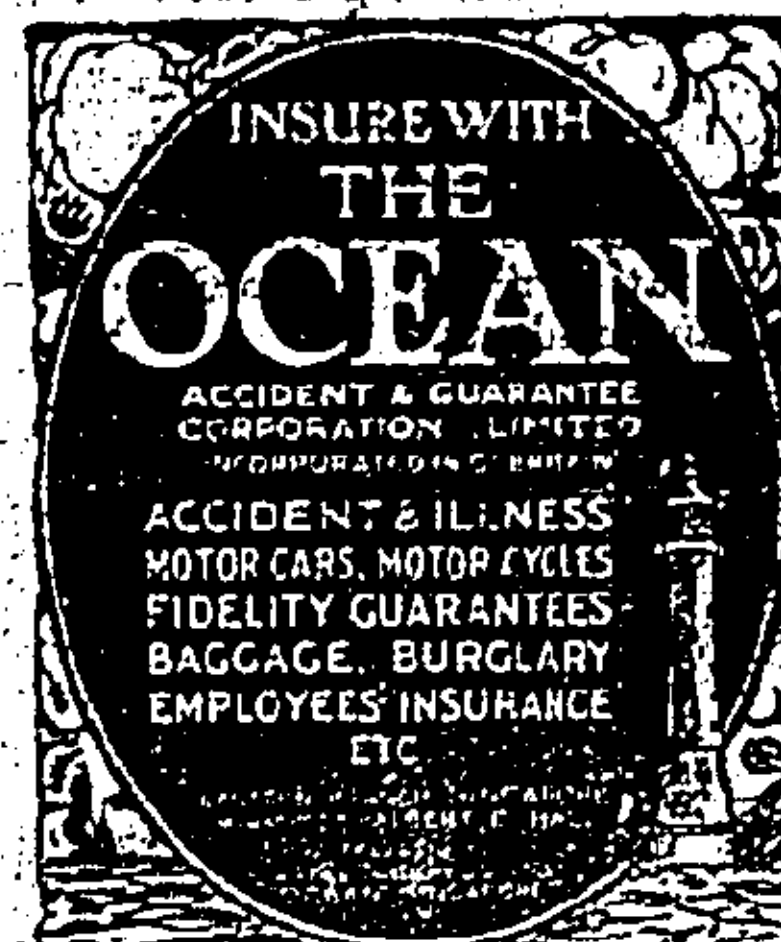
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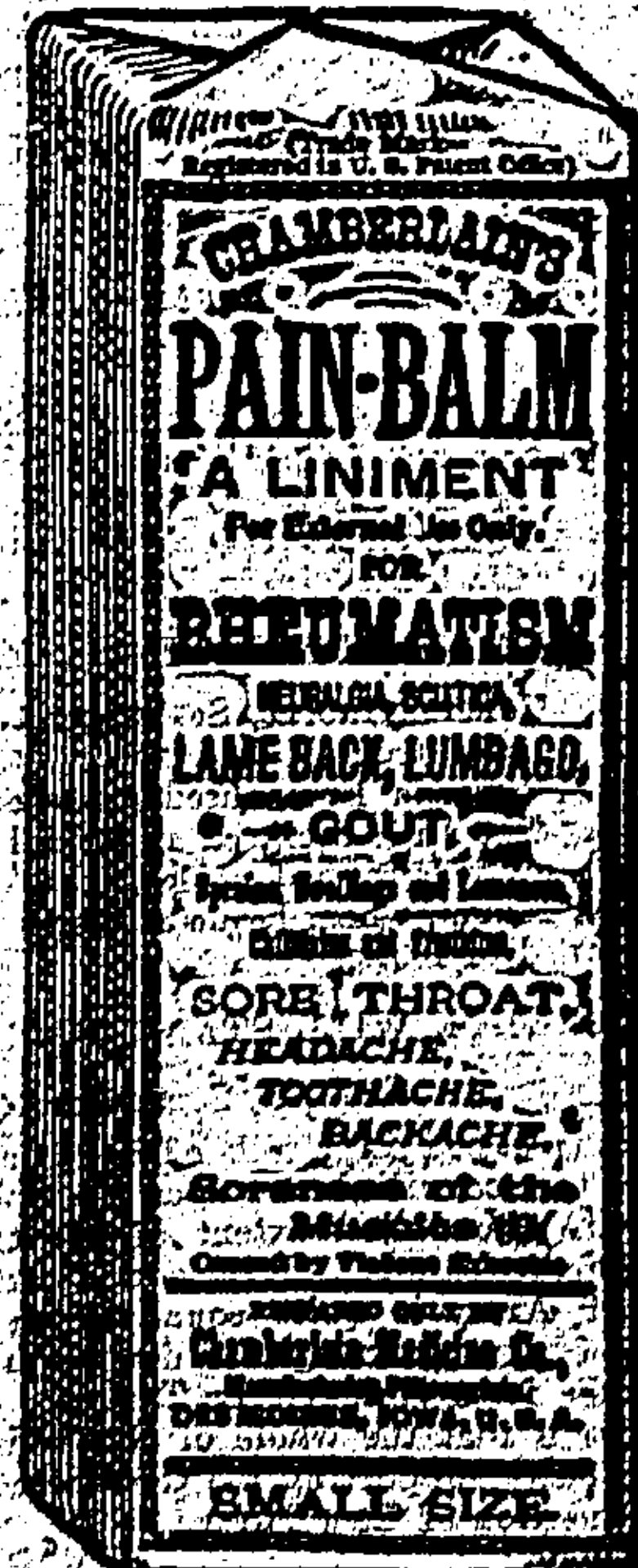
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Helikon, Norwegian str., 1,395 tons, Capt. H. Bull, from Saigon, with rice.—Thoresen & Co.

September 15th.

Angers, French str., 5,688 tons, Capt. L. Guerin, from Marseilles, with a general cargo.—Messageries Maritimes.

Alaska Maru, Japanese str., 4,980 tons, Capt. N. Segawa, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Boothby, British str., 2,284 tons, Capt. C. A. Robertson, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—M. & Co.

Haiman, British str., 611 tons, Capt. C. E. Page, from Hoibow, with a general cargo.—P. & O.

Kuonghah, Chinese str., 1,536 tons, Capt. N. Maclequin, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Nam Wah, American str., 347 tons, Capt. H. Carneiro, from Hongkong, with a general cargo.—China Hing S.S. Co.

President Cleveland, American str., 8,400 tons, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Prosper, Norwegian str., from Canton, 135 tons, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Tijuanah, Dutch str., 5,016 tons, Capt. E. H. Kroes, from Batavia, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES

September 14th.

Zai Si Ma, for K. C. Wan.

September 15th.

Angers, for Shanghai.

Alaska Maru, for Singapore.

Capra, for Turakun.

China, for Shanghai.

Fookah, for Saigon.

Fooking, for Canton.

Haining, for Swatow.

Hok Canton, for K. C. Wan.

Iyo Maru, for Keelung.

Kaiping, for Pakhoi.

Kunming, for Canton.

Lounging, for Manila.

Mohu, for Canton.

Tyden, for Shanghai.

Waishing, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Per *s.s. Fooking*, on September 15th: Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Burton.

Per *s.s. Kuangshai*, on September 15th: Mr. MacNaught, Mrs. Parks and children.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. *s.s. Kashgar* arrived at London on September 13th.

The P. & O. *s.s. Nankin* left London on September 14th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Australia*, from Hongkong on August 26th, arrived at Vancouver on September 13th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on September 7th, and is due here on or about the September 28th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ajazz (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 17th, day light.

Bellerophon (Blue Funnel), due October 12th.

Changsha, due October 20th.

Indokate Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 19th.

Helene (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 26th.

Japan (B.L.), due Sept. 30th.

Orestes (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 19th.

Polphemus (Blue Funnel), due October 6th.

President Wilson (P.M.), due Sept. 30th.

Taipan, due Sept. 30th.

Tamba Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 17th.

Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 15th.

Tokoro Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 23rd.

Tymireu (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 21st.

Kanagata Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 17th.

Wangtze (Blue Funnel), due October 19th.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral—Hongkong: 17th September, 1922, 14th Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.; Chalice 8.15 a.m.; Hymns, 332, 330, 341.

Matins (11 a.m.): Responses, Foral; Venite, Barmby (1); Psalm, 75 (Cooke); 76 (Woodward); Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turle; Benedictus, Trent (7th morning); Anthem, "Yee shall dwell"; Stainer; Hymn, 167.

N.B.—Psalm 75, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12 in unison.

Psalm 75, verses 1, 3, 6, 7, 11 in unison.

Hymn 167, verse 4 in unison.

Holy Communion (12 noon): Hymns 77 (Duppis); Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Fulton; Hymns 274, 279, 20.

N.B. Psalm 77, verses 1, 7, 11, 14, 17, 18 in unison.

Hymn 274, verses 1, 4, 6, in unison.

Hymn 279, verses 1, 4 in unison.

Hymn 20, verses 1, 3, 7 in unison.

Prayer—Hymn 20, verses 1, 3, 7 in unison.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road, below Bowen Road, Tsim Sha Tsui. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday 5.45 p.m.

Union Church (Kennedy Road)—Sunday Services, September 17th.

Morning Service at 11 o'clock: Hymns 135, 34, 73, 274, 297.

Evening Service at 7 o'clock: Hymns 314, 416, 371, 259, 313.

Preacher—Rev. J. B. Temple of Canton.

University Students' Services Association (HONGKONG MISSION CHURCH, BOSHAN RD.)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 3 P.M.

Hymns 499.—"A few more years shall roll." 499.—"On the Resurrection morning."

Anthem.—"Rest in the Lord."

Soloist.—Mr. S. Paul.

Final March.—Mendelssohn.

Preacher.—Rev. T. W. Pearce, L.L.D.

Weather Report.

Sept. 16th, at 11.07.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Forts, etc.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 150 miles of Lat. 20 deg. N. Long. 125 deg. E., moving N.W.

September 16th, at 11.07.—Pressure is highest over S.E. Mongolia and Manchuria. It has increased considerably at Weihaiwei and has decreased slightly to moderately at southern stations.

A typhoon formed yesterday about 400 miles to the east of Appari. At 6 a.m. this morning it was about Lat. 20 deg. N. and Long. 125 deg. E., moving N.W. or N.W.W.

Hongkong—Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 15th Sept., 1.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 60.25 inches, against an average of 71.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. winds, moderate; fair to showery.

Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, freshening considerably.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooki: The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Sept. 16th to 22nd, 1922.

High Water. Low Water.

Dept. of Water. Day of Month. H'kong Standard Time. Height. H'kong Standard Time. Height.

Sat. 16 m 4 13 a 6 5 10 34 a 1 1

Sun. 17 m 5 13 a 6 8 0 08 a 1 8

Mon. 18 m 6 13 a 6 8 0 0 4 a 3 7

Tues. 19 m 7 13 a 6 8 1 40 a 1 5

Wed. 20 m 8 13 a 6 8 1 9 a 3 2

Thur. 21 m 9 13 a 6 8 2 18 a 1 3

Fri. 22 m 10 13 a 6 8 2 55 a 1 2

Wuchow, W. River. Feet. +79.50 -2.43 79.50 Feet. -

Kongmoon, W. River. +14.70 -0.80 14.70 Feet. -

Linkongchow, N. River. +57.00 - 12.00 11.50 Feet. -

Samah, River. +57.85 -5.00 14.00 12.90 Feet. -

Shakung, E. River. +15.15 -0.80 8.20 8.10 Feet. -

*Falling. Engineer-in-Chief.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS.

TEA, INDIGO, FIBRES, BRISTLES, OILSEED, HIDES & SKINS, RUBBER, DRUGS, COTTON, WOOL, OILS, MICA, GUMS, GENERAL PRODUCE.

KEYMER, SON & CO., (Import Dept.), Whitechapel, London. Telegrams: "Kormer, London." Est. 1844.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address. From.

Castle Cooke ... Yokohama

Chorol ... Tokyo

Ekitaikoshi ... Keelung

Olley ... Taichung

Yusei, Winklok Street ... Shanghai

Yuan Street ... Taipei

Vongtongpac, 15, Landole Street ... Amoy

Kiangling, Englok Street ... Amoy

Loetung ... Amoy

Meenleeh ... Amoy

Chengsoychoh, 11, Old Peel Street ... Amoy

Bienchang ... Amoy

Taihang ... Amoy

Yungshang ... Amoy

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Number. Address. From.

7147/13th. Cammermoor Leicester.

15804/31st. George L. Richards, care U.S.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

.. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... 20th Oct. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

.. "CITY OF YOKOHAMA" ... 30th Sept. ... London, Antwerp, Hamburg & Leith.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

.. "CITY OF PARIS" ... mid. Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 .. "CITY OF YORK" ... beg. Feb. ... Marseilles & London.
 .. "CITY OF SINLA" ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.
 .. "CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to:-

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REISS & CO., CANTON.

(Tel. Central 780).

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

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(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

.. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Sept.
 .. "PELEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th October.
 .. "CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th October.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, as THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ... "AZAY LE RIDEAU" ... 15,000 ... On or about 29th Sept.
 ... "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 12th Oct.

MARSHALLS, via HAI-FONG, SAIGON, ... "AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 19th Sept.
 SINGAPORE, PENANG, ... "ANGKOR" ... 15,000 ... On or about 2nd Oct.
 ANG, COLOMBO, ... "ANGERS" ... 15,000 ... On or about 17th Oct.
 DUBOULT, SUEZ, ... "AZAY LE RIDEAU" ... 15,000 ... On or about 31st Oct.
 & PORT SAID ... "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 14th Nov.

COMMERCIAL LINE

ORAN, PORT-LEZ-TOUR, ... "L.T. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" ... About 28th Sept.
 SUEZ, DUNKERQUE, ... "L.T. DE MISSISSY" ... Mid Oct.
 ANTWERP, ... "MEINAM" ... 1st part Nov.
 ... "COM. RAMEL" ... 1st part Dec.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc., apply to

COGNITION-TRANSPORT-

REPRESENTATION:

Telephone Central 740.

A. JORARD,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR:

SWATOW AMOY & FOOCHOW

(AND RETURN)

(Occurring 9 or 10 Days)

HAIFONG ... Capt. W. S. Turnbull ... Tuesday, 19th Sept., at 1 p.m.
 HAICHING ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... Friday, 22nd Sept., at 1 p.m.
 HAIBONG ... Capt. W. C. Farnham ... Tuesday, 26th Sept., at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Shik's Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.**JAPAN COAL**

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR:-

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
 THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE-TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BOUDAN"	6,336	24th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	11,000	24th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,064	8th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARNATA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PIASSY"	7,300	10th Jan. 1923	do.
"SAFDINIA"	6,580	24th Jan.	do.
"NELLORE"	6,833	7th Feb.	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	21st Feb.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,062	7th Mar.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,941	21st Mar.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,014	4th Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"EGRA"	6,106	17th Sept.	Singapore only.
"JANUS"	4,824	25th Sept.	Calcutta via Singapore, & Penang.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARATURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. [San Francisco, etc.]
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	8,052	20th Sept.	Japan via Amoy.
"MANTUA"	10,902	24th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DONGOLA"	8,062	7th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
"ST. ALBANS"	8,000	9th Oct.	Japan.

All dates are provisional and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Baggage must declare their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while await in the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the ticket of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 14 ft. x 8 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents. (1)

O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES.

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Taking Passengers to Europe) Wednesday, 20th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

TACOMA MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO-REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

BURMA MARU ... Monday, 24th Sept.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE-Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Sunday, 17th Sept.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 30th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA-via Dairen-Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA-Passenger Service.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Friday, 22nd Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA-Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama & Colon Ports.

"HAYRE MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th Oct.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS-Kobe & Osaka.

"PEKING MARU" ... Monday, 18th Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY-These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"ALPS MARU" ... Friday, 8th Oct.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Every Sunday.

"AMAKURA MARU" ...

TAKAO via SWATOW AMOY.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Thursday, 21st Sept.

Tel Central No. 4020. K. YABUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

SS. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... End of September.

For Freight and full particulars apply to:-

FURNERS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Hong Kong),
21, George's Building.**C. N. C.**
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

For	MAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"BINKANG" ...	On 16th Sept. Noon.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"FEAR" ...	On 17th Sept. 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"BUICHOW" ...	On 17th Sept. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"YANGTUNG" ...	On 17th Sept. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"BUIYANG" ...	On 17th Sept. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN" ...	On 18th Sept. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW" ...	On 18th Sept. 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW" ...	On 21st Sept. 9 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG" ...	On 22nd Sept. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING" ...	On 23rd Sept. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN" ...	On 24th Sept. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW" ...	On 24th Sept. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KANGSU" ...	On 24th Sept. 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUNGWU" ...	On 24th Sept. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW" ...	On 24th Sept. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & AMOI	"KIUNGCHOW" ...	On 24th Sept. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA" ...	On 1st Oct. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING" ...	On 2nd Oct. 4 p.m.

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 Regular service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading in all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Weenzow.

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"CHANGSHA"	15th Oct.	10th Oct.

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SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

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SS. "GOLDEN STATE" ...

SS. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Oct. 4th ... Oct. 24th.

SS. "EMPIRE STATE" ...

SS. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Oct. 14th ... Nov. 5th.

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

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SS. "ETHANALLEN" ... Oct. 10th.

SS. "HANOYER" ... Nov. 8th.

SS. "PATRICK HENRY" ... Dec. 7th.

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